**Defensive Forces**

**Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**: Deployed over a million soldiers, with continuous reinforcements from reserves. Local militia and paramilitary units also contributed to the defense.
* **Equipment and Technology**: Relied on highly effective armored vehicles, mobile artillery, and rocket launchers. Air power gradually gained the upper hand.
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**: Maintained supply lines despite enemy bombardment, utilizing natural barriers for transportation. Stockpiled weapons and food in fortified locations.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**: Successfully predicted enemy movements and leveraged deception tactics. Scouts and reconnaissance provided real-time battlefield awareness.

**Economic Resources**

* **Industrial Base**: Relocated key industries to secure locations, ensuring continued war production.
* **Resource Availability**: Had access to significant natural resources, reducing dependence on external suppliers.
* **Economic Resilience**: The ability to sustain prolonged combat despite heavy casualties demonstrated the resilience of the war economy.

**Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**: The urban landscape provided defensive advantages, allowing for ambush tactics and sniping operations.
* **Climate and Weather**: Freezing temperatures favored defenders who were better equipped for winter warfare.
* **Strategic Location**: The city’s defense was crucial to preventing enemy access to vital resources.

**Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**: Received material and logistical support from distant allies, contributing to sustained military operations.
* **Domestic Political Support**: Propaganda emphasized the importance of the battle, uniting the population in resistance.

**Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**: Maintained a massive recruitment pool, allowing for continuous replenishment of troops.
* **Morale and Cohesion**: Maintained high morale due to strong ideological motivation and fear of enemy occupation.
* **Education and Skills**: Adapted quickly to urban warfare tactics, leveraging engineering expertise to fortify defenses.

**Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**: Focused on tank innovation, artillery improvements, and defensive engineering.
* **Communication Systems**: Strong command networks allowed for coordinated counteroffensive operations.

**Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**: Controlled key fuel production areas, ensuring a stable supply.
* **Transportation Networks**: Maintained railway and riverine supply routes despite enemy disruption.

**Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**: The battle became a symbol of national resistance, reinforcing determination among both troops and civilians.
* **Psychological Resilience**: Despite devastating losses, the population and military forces remained committed to victory.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**: Positioned as a defender against foreign aggression.
* **Ethical Implications**: Harsh wartime policies and strict disciplinary measures were enforced to maintain order.